



- Boxes to be shipped <sup>to Uganda</sup> from Nairobi
- ✓ 6 Chop boxes
  - ✓ 2 Adis boxes
  - 1 Metal Uniform case
  - ✓ 1 Gray chest
  - 2 usnm. Collecting Chests
  - ✓ 2 Brown chests, collecting

Collected at Escarpment, Uganda  
Railway, British East Africa, Sept.  
4-10, 1912: -

- 1 Cartridge box of land shells
- 2 Mammals (Tree-Squirrels).
- 217 Birds

## Boxes of Birds shipped

- Division of Birds**
- 1 Large box, metal, left at Adis Ababa to be shipped by Dr. Guy Love, U.S. Consul.
  - 2 Large boxes shipped from Sadi Malka.
  - 7 Boxes shipped by Negardi from Aletta Gate
  - 5 about March 30, 1912
  - 3 Boxes (1 Adis box, large + 2 quite small wooden ones) shipped by Dr. Love's returning Negardis to Adis Ababa, May 17, 1912, from Gato Camp.
  - 3 Boxes left at Gato Camp, May 17, to be shipped by Dr. D. G. Rafferty, via Gardula to Adis (1 black uniform case, 1 gray instrument box, one quite small wooden).
  - 1 Black metal uniform case shipped to Gato from Bodessa, to be sent by Dr. Rafferty, with the other 3, via Gardula to Adis Ababa, left Bodessa June 4.
  - 24 Packages of birds in all

2 Wooden boxes, Adis long chop turned over to Mr. Alfred J. Bradley at Tertale

## 26 Boxes

Shipped to Nairobi from Wern Aug. 8, 1912:  
5 Chop boxes and 2 Adis boxes of birds



May 17, 1912. - Left Gato Camp with rangers  
 21 miles, 9 Somali men, 2 Suahilis, and one  
 Habash. March 15 miles south to a  
 ridge below <sup>Dokato</sup> ~~Dokato~~ Village. Shot Vidua,  
 white & black species. As I proceeded south-  
 wards Viduas became quite abundant,  
 compared to Gato Camp where I only saw  
 a few & shot none. It was pleasant, as  
 I rode along thru tall grasses now  
 fruiting, with scattered growth of trees  
 & bushes, to see the large Red-rumped  
 Weaver again, but only one. Shot  
 2 Guinea-fowl & 2 Speerfowl for "chakoola",  
 only 4 birds for skins. Dick-Dicks only came.  
 On the last part of the march, rain fell  
 heavily & wet me thru my rain coat.  
 The Black Cuckoo was heard in the  
 camp. A dark Listicola-like bird  
 uttered a hard "chick" persistently from  
 the tree-tops, but proved elusive when  
 I tried to get a specimen. The evening  
 & night was pleasantly bright, the  
 latter very brightly starry. Blue Starling  
 in large flocks.

May 18, 1912. — Rode about 12 miles,  
from ~~Dokato~~ <sup>Dokato</sup> Village to Kormali

Day pleasantly cloudy in spots, not too hot. ~~Dokato~~ is on a hill about 5000 feet; in lower edge of juniper zone. The junipers are tall & slim like those below West Point, N.Y. I gathered a fine specimen of it from a large tree. Most trees were young & many were trimmed into fantastic shapes like ~~this~~ <sup>the</sup>, as is one about Adis Ababa ~~I~~. Before leaving camp I saw <sup>a hare, a ~~Diopsid~~ ~~Drake~~, and</sup> Arviculus grantii, the only game birds seen during the days ride, which was mostly through grain fields, the trail enclosed for long distances by stone walls, up on down steep hills. The stone walls were grown with pretty ferns, etc. I missed the Motacillas that would have been on the walls had it been winter. The dark bird that clicks loudly in the tree-tops, I "landed" one of, and heard many others. Killed a new, red-headed weaver. Two together on a mimosa. I thought them mates, but 2 ♂ & 1 ♀!

All three species of Black-faced Yellow <sup>2</sup> Weavers (Hyphantornis) were breeding in places along the trail. A Polyboroides was perched on a mass of "Squeaky" weavers' nests. The weavers assembled in force & made a terrible fuss until I shot the Polyboroides. Its joints work both ways which enables them to hang from tree-trunks & branches. Its stomach was empty. I shot another but it dropped in high weeds & "quandood". Had to buy wood & water at the night's camp. Fan-tailed Ravens numerous in night's camp, at Kormali, where the "Plague Chicken" reappeared (2) after a long absence, on the carcass of a dead mule, along with a Dissoura ~~Stork~~ & a few small Vultures (monachus). A small pigeon (Streptopelia) gives the Galla salutation from beside the trail "Gary bulte". All birds labelled Anole should read Dokato.

May 19, 1912. — Kormali Village to Bodessa, on a stream of same name. First half of day's march down hill to Sagon River, last up, up, up! to Bodessa, at the edge of a great canyon, hollowed out by the floods of the Sagon River and its many small tributaries, during the rainy season, now mostly dry.



Beside the Lagon River I saw the first Yellow-vented Bulbuls, shot a new small Hornbill; saw 30 Textors in one flock shot 2 Guinea-fowl + 1 spur-fowl, like those at Gato River; 2 Lesser Bustards, many Red-rumped Weavers (Dinamella). One small, bushy-tailed squirrel running in the trail. The Lagon was muddy, belly-deep on mules, running to the right (west?).

Notes on Bodessa Birds (May 19-31, 1912).

[I have never found a Pitta in Africa.]

[Struthio.] The 2 I saw on the Hawash River, are the only ones I have seen on the Childs Frick Abyssinian Expedition; but Mr. Frick wrote, from Turtale, that he had seen ostriches in that region. Eggs were offered for sale at Gato Camp; but the vendors knew not whence they came.]

Frauncolinus granti (form). Abundant in the Lagon Valley, at the foot of the 6-mile hill, below the Bodessa camp. Here I have seen but one covey. I shot 2 parents + 1 yg. Since then I have several times seen some, probably the same brood beside some pools, in the same place. They must be very

rare here. The parents, in question, on seeing me made a great outcry and flew up on dry branches above the grass screeching as loudly as possible, trying to distract me from the brood of half-grown young. These are at least as noisy as any of the Frauncolins.

Frauncolins aluensis (form). - First found at this camp (Bodessa). They are in two or three, occasionally in families with half-grown young. Once I surprised 20 of them together in a canyon, near water, about 2 P.M. I have never seen one on the ground, alive; they fly up from the grass and bushes with a loud chirping cry and fly strongly, for a long distance, without ceasing their rapid wing strokes. Then they raise their wings + settle in the grass. At first their flight is low, then they mount higher as they acquire speed. In flights the flocks sometimes keep together, but where there are only 2 or 3 they often fly in different direction. The flock of 20 surprised in a canyon separated and flew up different sides to the grass cover. They appear to have finished brooding.  
7 skins to date

[Pteronotus is very abundant 6 miles down the hill, in the Dagon Valley (one skin from there); but I have not seen or heard them up here on the plateau.]

Namida pitorhyncha. - Abundant, in large flocks in the Dagon Valley. Up here they are scarce + have different habits. They are in thick heavy grass, +, when flushed only fly up high enough to clear the grass + find more open ground where they can run. They are scarce, singles, or pairs, and silent. The only one I have heard was a lone bird being worried by a large Goshawk. It made a great outcry + puzzled the hawk, which watched the ground from bush-tops trying to get a closer at the bird. When flushed it only flew about 6 yards + was very hard to flush a second time. No eggs or young seen here.

Streptopelia semitorquata. - Scarce. A few in a valley 5 miles distant, where there are frequent pools of water, trees + bushes.

Streptopelia damarchusis. - Abundant + noisy. In open or in woodsy country. Very noisy. When a pair settles on a branch they sidle up to each

other + put their bills together, uttering a querulous, whining quurr. 4

Chalcopelia apra. Common in all kinds of country - open grass, bush, or woods.

None of the Pigeons have been found nesting here.

Stephanix coronata. - Single birds or <sup>uttering a piercing cry</sup> pairs occasionally visit the camp, usually at night.

Little Black-bellied Bustard (5 skins). A noisy bird, but silent in flight. Frequents the long trail on a long dividing crest leading south. Here its tracks may always be seen. I have shot 2 in the trail, along which they run, singly or in pairs for miles. When the fresh tracks cease in the <sup>clusty</sup> trail, I send a boy out on each side in the grass, + the birds are soon flushed from the grass + shot on the wing. They are delicious table birds. Usually on high ridges, seldom flushed from the longer grass of the ~~hill~~ slopes below. On May 31, my syce brought me a half-grown young which he had caught in the grass when hunting. Larger White-bellied Bustard (2 skins). - This fine table bird usually flies in pairs, often 2 pairs together, and occasionally 3 birds. Its cry is constantly



heard when they are about; but they always appear about the camp at morning & evening. They utter a loud bah-Kah'-ka, frequently repeated, both from the grass and when flying. During the middle hours of the day they usually are absent & cannot be found in the grass. They frequent the hills, where the grass is not too heavy for running freely about, but when flushed & shot at often fly to low places where the grass & bushes give better cover, & lie quite close. When flushed they utter their loud bah-Kah'-ka, the first 2 syllables slowly drawn out with a nasal quality. I have seen no young ones. When I shot a ♀, the male remained about the place for 2 days, constantly flying about & calling bah-Kah'-ka, until I shot it for food.

[No large Bustard has been seen since I left the Gato River.]

Pseudogyps africanus. - Comes in flocks whenever a mule dies or a bullock is slain for food for the Habash men,

but does not remain about waiting for small bits of food like the <sup>5</sup> smaller Vultures. I can tear open the tough skin of a mule quite easily & get at the meat without waiting for it to decay, & burst open. In this it is assisted by the Emu Hawk-Eagle, but the 2 species of small vultures stay away until the others have fed & content themselves with the leavings & small bits picked up about the camp.

Within an hour of the death of a mule or the butchering of a bullock the white-backed Vultures <sup>& assemble</sup> come in a big flock, when full of meat they sit in flocks on the larger trees near by, but they soon clean the carcass of a mule, and then disappear.

Lophogyps occipitalis. - This is much the finest of the Vultures. I have never seen a flock of them together. They often visit camps singly, or in pairs, often selecting a different tree from the other species; but the two smaller species often insist upon keeping their company; and in shooting them I have <sup>once</sup> killed a Neophron and once a Neosyrtes at the same shot. They usually visit camp once or

twice daily, to see what's doing, but do not sit around all day like the Neorhynchus.

Neophron peronopterus. - Every 2 or 3 days near 2 come into camp; but the species is rare here.

Neorhynchus monachus. - In usual abundance + constant in attendance, perching in flocks in large dead trees or singly or in small numbers on smaller <sup>green</sup> trees. Often they remain on the ground, or, occasionally, one is found taking a siesta in the dense foliage of trees in the canyons. I shot one at the same time I killed a Pseudogyps on the carcass of a mule.

Large African Goshawk. - Common. Follow Guinea-fowl for food, and are very <sup>once</sup> bold, returning to the chase after I had shot + wounded a guinea then disre- = garding my presence.

Accipiter . - A Sparrowhawk of some species is occasionally seen.

Milvus aegyptius. - Numerous here.

Disodactes ardesiacus. - One seen May 30th.

Bubo lacteus. - One seen in a large <sup>6</sup> tree in a canyon.

Large, square-tailed Roller (2 skins). One or 2 seen nearly every day.

Halcyon, striped, reddish bill (4 skins). Abundant, in family parties. Utters a loud Weak-tee with a trembling trill added to the last note. When numerous birds alight together they utter a loud twittering cry, + have the curious habit of extending one wing upward.

[ June 3, 1912. - Left Bodessa and camped 1/2 mile north of the Sagon River, to collect.

June 6, 1912. - Left camp on Sagon River and marched to dry watercourse half-way between Bodessa and Turtale, where I shot 4 Guinea-fowl with 2 cartridges (4 s).

June 7, 1912. - Marched from a dry river bed to Turtale + found Mr. Frick there.

June 12, 1912. Turtale to El Ade, Abyss. 4 1/2 hours by camels.

June 14, 1912. - El Ade to Mar Mova

June 15, 1912. - Mar Mova to <sup>Turturo</sup> ~~Bodessa~~ or <sup>or</sup>. Lost 5 camels, recovered 3 of them.

June 17, 1912. - Turturo to Wata beyond Ankele.



# Itinerary. Horra.

June 18, 1912, Anole to Wobok.

June 19, 1912. - Wobok to a dry camp near Sarru, 8 hours by mule.

June 20, 1912. - Dry camp near Sarru to <sup>yebo</sup> ~~Chaffa~~ (C.F.), called Libu by chief of village.

June 21, 1912. - ~~Chaffa~~ <sup>yebo</sup> to dry camp on same stream, <sup>(Ballal River)</sup> north of Chaffa. (Karsa Barecha).

June 22, 1912. Karsa Barecha to Malata.

June 23, 1912. - Malata to lower Chaffa village

June 24, 1912. - From <sup>upper</sup> Chaffa village to <sup>lower</sup> Chaffa village. 3 hours.

Shot 30 Sandgrouse (25 ♂♂ + 5 ♀♀).

June 25-26, 1912. - Left lower Chaffa village on the Ballal River at 9 A.M. June 25, and arrived at Hor (or Hora), an oasis in a big desert at 3:30 A.M. June 26.

June 30, 1912. - Left Hor at 4 P.M. Arrived at a nearly dry river (water in 2 places 3/4 hour apart) at 9:30 P.M. 18 miles from <sup>Hor</sup>.

July 2, 1912. Left water-hole in dry river at 2 P.M. Arrived at Dussia 6 P.M.

July 4, 1912. Left Dussia at 2:30 P.M. and marched to beyond a large water-hole of rain water, at which we replenished our supplies 1 1/2 hours SW. of Dussia, then marched

# Itinerary.

7

on until dark & made a dry camp.

July 5, 1912. - Marched about 8 miles to Lake Rudolph, east side & down the lake several hours until we were 1 1/4 hours north of the British Boma, troops commanded by Capt. Wellon.

July 6, 1912. - Passed the British Boma 3 3/4 hours & camped beside the lake. Very high wind.

July 7, 1912. - Marched south parallel to the lake 4 1/2 hours and camped at south end of Rudolph. A few Fan-tailed Ravens the last 3 days, on Rudolph, some at the extreme south end, where *Corvus edithae* was also found. Wind very high, 2 species of *Pedionomus* seen. Several fish & one other collected. Three species of flowering plants found.

July 8, 1912. - Marched south 2 hours and camped a little south of Lake Rudolf.

July 9, 1912. - Marched 10 miles a little west of south, mostly up a stream in a box canyon, until a wall of rock 40 feet high blocked the canyon near a divide. I think a way could have been found out to the right (west); but we returned nearly to the south end of Lake Rudolf. Good water was found up the canyon.

July 10, 1912. Marched up Lake Rudolf east side past the last 2 camps and camped nearly opposite the south end of South Island.

July 11, 1912. - Left Lake Rudolf and ascended to mesa-top by a rough trail, and camped 10 miles southeast of the Lake.

July 12, 1912. Marched 15 miles to a point southeast of Mount Sill + Lake Rudolf.

July 13, 1912. Marched from dry river-bed camp to a section of the Indumumara Range of mountains 3 hours. After 2 hours three giraffes were seen, and, soon after, in a dry river bed a flock of 20 Malian guinea-fowl, the first seen since leaving Webok. Sent 10 men out to seek water. They found only a very little in two places, a long distance from our camp, which was on a well-worn trail. The mules were sent around a spur of the mountain to be watered + to fetch water to camp. They returned late at night after seven hours travel none having had water, but bringing

4 small skinful of water. Birds abundant. Greater & lesser bustards and quail. No other game birds but a very few sandgrouse. Grant and Dick-Dick abundant, but no rabbits.

July 14, 1912. - Mules again sent to the same water. Several native villages discovered, and mules all watered at a good well shown by the natives (Rendile). Frick's camp moved 4 hours southeast at 2:30 P.M. Our camp followed at 3 P.M. for 3 hours + both camps reached good water found by one of Frick's. Some mules on an old trail. Blick remained behind and reached our camp with the mule train at 9 P.M. + spent the night with us. He had a Rendile with him, wearing big wooden rings in his ears; looked like a Masai. He carried a spear + was missing next morning, so our hopes of a guide were dashed. At our new camp near a spring in another section of the Indumumara Mts., we found rabbit + dick-dick, Grant



plenty of rhino signs (one seen on the 3-hour march) and not far away a very large giraffe skeleton. Quail, a few sand grouse, & plenty of pigeons were the only game birds except a few bustards (less).

July 15, 1912. - Remained in camp at the spring. Birds watering by tens of thousands. Collected 35 birds & skinned 20 more shot on yesterday's march. Crows, vultures, *Buteo* *augur* & a large *Falco* were seen. The latter fed on pigeons, of which I shot 22 in 3 shots (6, 6, 10). I found *Hyphantornis*, *Quelia*, *Silverbills* & yellow-bellied *Passers* among the 40-50 small birds killed at one shot. 10 birds skinned, and the rest (*Quelias*) were made into a delicious pot pie by our cook, D. mala. The *Quelias* were most abundant, many thousands, next were 2 species of pigeon (*Oenanthe* & *Streptopelia*) and *anthracoceros* weavers were in such large flocks that I obtained 17 specimens with

one shot. *Silver-bills* were less numerous; but there were many very large flocks of the Nile species of *Hyphantornis*. Not many other species were seen drinking. Small flocks of yellow *Passers*, a few *Pycnonotus*, a pair of yellow-billed hornbills and a few *Psittacus* were about all. No squirrels of *Hyphantornis* seen.

*Quelias* are very strong fliers & make a loud sound with their wings in passing. Thousands of *Oenanthe* & *Streptopelia* could be seen on trees & bushes waiting a chance to drink; but a few *Streptopelia* were the only other doves seen. Dr. Rafferty caught *Pseudogryllus africanus* in one of his leopard traps.

July 16 and 17. - Camped at spring in Indunonara Mts. <sup>miles.</sup>  
July 18 to 20. - Marched across plain to Endoto Mts., 40 <sup>miles.</sup>

On the 20th we camped where Frick shot an elephant and buffalo, close to the N. base of Endoto Peak, making a noon halt of several hours, then marching on <sup>3 hours</sup> to water east of the Endoto Mts. & camped for the night <sup>to 24</sup>  
July 21, 1912. - Marched 5 hours to the south base of the Endoto Mts., and remained there until 4 P.M. July 24.

<sup>+25</sup>  
July 24, 1912. - Marched north from the Endoto  
 Mountains  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Er-re-re water,  
July 25+26. - Er-re-re to La-se-dun fire (5)  
 hours southeast.

July 26, 1912. - Marched  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours to the Marsabit  
 Road & camped for the night.

July 27, 1912. - Marched 5 or 6 hours to store at  
 Malale. In the evening we marched south  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to dry camp for the night, on the  
 Marsabit Road.

July 28, 1912. - Marched 5 hours to a point midway  
 between the 1st + 2d water, south of Malale  
 on the Marsabit Road.

July 29, 1912. - Marched <sup>2 $\frac{1}{2}$</sup> ~~3~~ $\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Kakuu

July 30, 1912. - Marched 4 hours on the A.M.  
 from Kakuu to a dry river. In the P.M.  
 marched  $4\frac{2}{3}$  hours to a mountain north  
 of the Guaso Nyero River.

July 31, 1912. - Marched to the north bank of  
 the Guaso Nyero River, 8 miles east of  
 Archer's camp.

August 1, 1912. - Marched 2 miles east  
 and then crossed to the north bank  
 of the Guaso (10 m. E. of Archer's camp),

and camped with the Safari of Col.  
 John Caswell (of Pride) and Dr. Hanistock  
 who were hunting there.

Aug. 3, 1912. - Mr. Frick moved south in the  
 A.M. & we followed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, starting at  
 3 P.M. camped across a great lava flow on  
 the edge of a smooth plain. Camp disturbed  
 by a lion coming in, which pounced the camels.

Aug. 4, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to the Lakiundu  
 River, in view and north of Mt. Kenia, a few  
 miles south of the Guaso Nyero River.  
 Zappery collected birds at this place.

Aug. 5 to 7. - On the Lakiundu River, in camp.

Aug. 8, 1912. - Marched to the Trail Fork on the  
 Lakiundu River and made a noon halt of  
 several hours, spent in shooting birds. Towards  
 evening we moved on to Mr. Frick's camp on  
 the Guaso Wara River, where I shot 12 Guinea  
 - Fowl, 4 at one shot. Saved 2 skins.

Aug. 9, 1912. - Marched to the Mera Swamp, on  
 the Equator, in the Mera Forest.

Aug. 10, 1912. - Spent 2 hours in the Mera Forest,  
 shooting birds. Then rode to Mera, where  
 the compound was covered with white -



-neaked Corvultures. From Mera  
I continued on the trail to the  
Tana River, and camped at  
Kilindini (same name as the  
landing at Mombasa). Mr. R. J.  
Cunningham, at Mera put  
me on the trail to , on which  
I rode over hills, up, up, up for  
3 1/2 hours, through a country  
covered with tall brake (*Pteris*)  
with occasional shambas and  
woods - very few birds. Finding  
that the safari had taken a  
different road to Kilindini, I  
retraced my steps, about, to Mera,  
where Mr. Horn, the Commissioner of Mera  
District gave me a guide, who turned  
off the main road <sup>to the left</sup> just out of Mera,  
and I reached Kilindini at 8:30 P.M.,  
having been hiking 15 1/2 hours without  
rest - a hard day!

August 11, 1912. - Marched      hours, on the  
Govt. trail to the Tharaka District.

August 12, 1912. Marched      hours to the  
of the river.

end of the Government Trail, & camped.  
August 13, 1912. - Marched      hours on a trail  
to the Tana River, through Tharaka District.

August 14, 1912. - Marched      hours to a corn-  
field on the Tana River, below the mouth  
of the M' Tanga River, a large tributary.

August 15, 1912. - Left Camp No 1, in cornfield  
on the Tana River after luncheon, and  
spent the remainder of the day in crossing  
the M' Tanga River at its mouth and up  
through heavy brush country to a hill  
-top between the M' Tanga and Tana rivers,  
where we camped for the night at Camp No 2.

August 16, 1912. - Marched      hours to the  
River, and made Tana Camp No. 3.

Aug. 17, 1912. - Marched 6 1/2 hours to a small  
stream and made Tana R. Camp No. 4.  
Still through heavy brush country until  
a low mountain range was crossed,  
beyond which the country is more open.

Aug. 18, 1912. - Marched 4 hours <sup>in the evening</sup> over rolling  
brush & grass country, with few trees,  
crossing several little streams - one of  
which Camp No. 5 was made at dark.



Aug. 19, 1912. - At Camp No. 5.

Aug. 20, 1912. - Marched  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Camp No. 6, on a small stream, where waterbuck and bongoni were common.

Aug. 21 and 22, 1912. - At Camp No. 6, near Y.K.

Aug. 23, 1912. - Marched 2 hours to Mr. Fick's advance camp on the Tana River, and then 2 hours more to Camp No. 7, at the junction <sup>south</sup> of the Thika and Tana rivers. Two rhinos seen en route.

Aug. 24 and 25, 1912. - At Tana River Camp No. 7.

Aug. 26, 1912. - Marched 3 hours up the right side of the Thika River.

Aug. 27, 1912. - Marched  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours up the right bank of the Thika River and camped SW. of Itanga Hills, near a high, rocky hill, on which I was supposed to find a flock of Spur-Fowl of which I shot two.

Aug. 28, 1912. - Marched 4 hours up the right bank of the Thika River.

Aug. 29, 1912. - Marched  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours to a camp <sup>south</sup> of the Athi River. On leaving the Thika River we traversed a rolling country

with some trees and bush <sup>12</sup> a bush-covered plateau beyond which we at last obtained a splendid view of the Athi Valley. I crossed the Athi on my mule without wetting my feet though the stream was about 50 yards wide. After crossing the Athi the trail led along a grassy, forested ridge to the main road, the first road we have been on since leaving the end of the Government road from Meru to Tharaka District. The road led through nearly open country through a mountain pass, crossing several small streams and native villages. On this side of the Athi I was pleased to see the Red-rumped and Squab, weavers still with us, and also a few Eurocephalus rufellii. There were many small Hornbills, showing narrow white stripes on wings + tail; but they were shy, + I could not see the color of the bill. There were many Francolin aluensis at our last camp on the Thika; and I saw a flock of 8 or 10 as we descended from the plateau to the Athi.



Aug. 30, 1912. - Left the Indian's Store at Donio Sabuni, S. I. and marched  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hours to the Athi River in sight of McWilliam's house at Jupa Horus.

Aug. 31, 1912. - Left the Athi River near Jupa at sunrise and marched  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours to a camp on a small tributary of the Athi River west of a triangulation station mark.

I followed the Athi nearly all of the way, mostly through heavy grass or on Hippo trails, arriving in camp late and tired. During the day I was never out of sight of game in abundance. I saw two Gzaffe grazing on thorn-tops at 500 yards distance & watched them with my glass for a half hour. Ostriches were quite numerous & one male came within rifle range. Waterbuck, cony, & Tompries were in thousands. A few bands of Grant. At camp were wild dogs and wart-hog.

There were very few Impala; and about 100 wildebeest, of which I counted exactly 50 in one herd at short rifle range. There were Greater Bustards and Secretary-birds, and large sand-grouse, and two coveys of *Francolinus eschueti*, one of which I dropped with a shotgun but could not get as it probably ran in the long grass. On the Athi several flocks of Guinea-Fowl (see skin <sup>of Guinea-Fowl</sup> collected on the Athi River est. trip).

Sept. 1, 1912. - Marched 4 hours to Athi Station, on the Uganda Railway.

Sept. 2, 1912. - At Athi Station, Uganda Railway.

Sept. 2, 1912. - Took 9:30 P.M. train to Nairobi.

Sept. 3, 1912. - At Nairobi.

Sept. 4, 1912. - Took 8 a.m. train from Nairobi and arrived at Escarpment at 12 M.

Sept. 4 to 12, 1912. - At Escarpment.

Sept. 12, 1912. - Took 5:30 a.m. train for Nairobi.

Mombasa	—	70
Kilindini	2	80
Changamwe	6	180
Kwa Gombu	8	—
Miritini	10	—
Mauera	16	530
Mariakini	26	—
Maji-ya-Chumvi	35	570
Samburu	44	910
Mackinnon Road	61	1180
Mauingu	85	1700
Voi	103	1830
Isavo	133	1530
Kenani	148	2080
Mitito-Andei	165	2500
Masongaleni	185	2900
Kibwezi	196	2990
Makindu	209	3280
Simba	229	3353
Sultan Hamud	248	3790
Kiu	267	4860
Ulu	276	5250
Magadi Junction	282	—

Kapiti Plains	288	5350
Athi River	311	4950
Nairobi	327	5450
Kikuyu	342	6700
Lambiri	352	—
Escarpmnt	364	7390
Kijabé	371	6790
Naivasha	391	6230
Gilgil	409	6460
Elmenteita	431	5890
Nakuru	449	5950
Njoro	461	6990
Elburgon	474	6820
Molo	484	7940
Landiani	500	7410
Lumbwa	518	6220
Fort Ternan	536	4980
Muhoroni	550	4140
Kibigori	561	3820
Kibbs	578	3650
Port Harwell	584	3650



Data for labels: -

Barbat, long-tailed ad. {Yana River Camp No. 1  
Aug. 15, 1912.

Iris yellow. Bill, feet + claws black. Two specimens  
colored alike.

Thrush,

do

Iris dark red. Bill grayish black. Feet and  
claws brownish gray.

Small Gray Shrike,

do

Iris dark brown. Bill with maxilla black,  
mandible bluish gray. Feet dark plumbeous;  
claws black.

The Tree sp flocks make a whirring sound with  
their wings when moving about in the scrub-  
a sound similar to that produced by our Fox  
Sparrow in its short flights. (Yana R. Aug. 24.)

The men bring in large carp and <sup>large</sup> eels; but no  
Catfish were caught in the Yana R. (Aug. 24.)

At Yana R. Camp 6. Dr. Roffert, trapped a Black-backed  
Jackal. It afterwards escaped by biting off  
the rope by which it was tied, and escaped  
with a piece of rope hanging from its mouth.

- ✓ 1 Metal box C. 7 Clothing.
- ✓ 1 Pair of shoes No. 4. "
- ✓ 1 Rifle
- 1 Green bag (missing).
- ✓ 3 Chop-boxes (birds).



In May 17<sup>th</sup> the shipment to Adis, was a  
small box from Mr. C. Frick. I did not  
open the box; but a note from him said:  
"I am sending you 21 Birdskins."

Gov't trail Wore to Tharaka, Tharaka District,  
Aug. 10-12, 1912.

First shipment of birds	3448
Second " " "	1492
	<hr/> 4940